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used for this persuasion are a kind of abbreviation of the activities of a child's life." But these tests must never become a merely formal means to a rigid classification. They must be interpreted and the writer bases her interpretation on clinical experience from which she has taken a number of cases for illustration.

Once the problem of a particular child is outlined, his training must follow the lines indicated. This must conform to certain psychological principles of mental development, and a large portion of the book is devoted to an interesting treatment of the familiar topics of attention, memory, perception, reasoning, etc.

The careful reader will certainly realize that most of the principles and even much of the method of the book will have application in dealing with the precocious as well as with the backward child.

F. N. MAXFIELD.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

ANTIN, MARY. *They Who Knock at Our Gates*. Pp. x, 142. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

It is too much to expect that an author who has won deserved renown for her autobiographical sketch *The Promised Land* will rise to quite the same heights in an attempt to interpret modern immigrants. She writes in interesting, sympathetic and friendly fashion and the book is enjoyable. She feels that our present duty lies in the distribution and safeguarding of the immigrants rather than in artificial tests of fitness whose real aim is exclusion.

BERNHEIMER, CHAS. S. and COHEN, JACOB M. *Boys' Clubs*. Pp. 136. Price, \$1.00. New York: The Baker and Taylor Company, 1914.

Contains in brief compass suggestions for the formation and conduct of clubs for boys (and girls) with a brief parliamentary guide, typical constitutions and by-laws, and many hints as to programs for meetings and various other aids.

BOWLEY, A. L. *The Measurement of Social Phenomena*. Pp. viii, 241. Price, 3s. 6d. London: P. S. King and Son, 1915.

The author has departed from the standard of his previous books and attempted to write a popular book on statistics. The result of his effort is an interesting combination of statistical technicalities and explanations of the most elementary character. The book was aimed to reach a group of social workers. It is improbable that they will get from it a working knowledge of statistical method.

*Boyhood and Lawlessness; with The Neglected Girl*. Pp. xix, 215; iii, 143. Price, \$2.00. *The Middle West Side; with Mothers Who Must Earn*. Pp. xiii, 67; viii, 223. Price, \$2.00. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1914.

The Russell Sage Foundation in these volumes continues the publication of investigations made under its auspices.

In the first volume is a study of boys in a part of the West Side of New York City, a description of their daily life and their troubles as well as troubles caused by them which lead them into the court. The material was collected by Mr.

Edwin M. Barrows and Clinton S. Childs. The second part of the book on *The Neglected Girl* was written by Miss Ruth S. True. It is rather curious that so little has really been written on the neglected girl. Miss True's study, therefore, of actual conditions will be of value.

In the second volume we have a sketch of *The Middle West Side* of New York City by Otto G. Cartwright and a study of *Mothers Who Must Earn* by Katharine Anthony.

At first glance little relation may appear between these books, but the student is moved to ask if the mother who must go away to work under city conditions does not offer a partial explanation of the lawless boy and the neglected girl. Whether these descriptive studies, therefore, immediately lead to any changes in public conscience or industrial methods it must be recognized that the knowledge of actual conditions is the necessary basis of all wise changes, and the dissemination of such reports by the Russell Sage Foundation will have its own real influence in the gradual shaping of public opinion of the subjects discussed.

BRIGGS, JOHN E. *History of Social Legislation in Iowa*. Pp. xiv, 444. Price, \$2.00. GILLIN, JOHN L. *History of Poor Relief Legislation in Iowa*. Pp. xiv, 404. Price, \$2.00. Iowa City: The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1915.

The State Historical Society of Iowa has made a commendable record through its publication of monographs dealing with the history of the state. In the volumes now before us we have a history of poor relief legislation in Iowa by John L. Gillin, which is probably the first book of its kind emanating from the Middle West. Mr. Gillin has done an excellent piece of work. He outlines the old laws of the territory, describes the problems of the almshouse, outdoor relief and the care of defectives. He tells what has been done and indicates very plainly many things which have not been done and are left for the future.

A companion book is the one on *History of Social Legislation in Iowa* by John E. Briggs, in which the public health, provisions, care of prisoners, defectives, pensioners, laborers are discussed in chronological order.

Both volumes contain very complete notes and references to the statutes and other documentary material.

CAPEN, EDWARD WARREN. *Sociological Progress in Mission Lands*. Pp. 293. Price, \$1.50. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1914.

The fact that the father of the author of this volume was for many years the head of the American Board of Foreign Missions doubtless has much to do with his interest in this subject. The knowledge growing from this home environment, however, Dr. Capen has strengthened and widened by extensive journeys around the world, in which he had opportunity to observe the work of the foreign missions. He is now professor at Hartford Theological Seminary. He writes of the changes he has found bearing on education, on material prosperity, as well as on the position of woman, ideals of the family, development of ethical ideals, progress in social reconstruction and christianizing tendencies in non-Christian religions. He has given us a bird's-eye view, as it were, of